were affected by heavy rainsjfloods in the 3rd week of November and 1st week of December, 1993. While substantial damage to public and private properties has occurred, no human life has been tost in these floods.

(c) Pondicherry Administration evacuated the people from coastal villages and low lying areas and temporarily resettled them in evacuation camps. The Administraiion operated 116 camps and supplied 2.70 lakh free food packets to about 62000 evacuees.

(d) There is no provision for payment of any compensation to tne victims. However, financial assisance will be extended by the U.T. Administration to the affected farmers and others for restoring damaged huts and for raising fresh cultivation etc according to certain scales of assistance.

Self-sfficicncy in oil seeds

2087. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Experts have expressed confidence that India will achieve self sufficiency in oil seeds in a couple of years.

(b) if so, whether under the proposed scheme cultivation of Mustard was spreading in North-Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Oil Palm is being tried in Andhra Pradesh, Kamataka and Southern parts of Maharashtra-

(c) if so, whether these measures have achieved good results of production of palmoline;

(d) to what extent mustard Oil and Oil Palm production has increased in these States; and

(e) to what extent it has succeeded in achieving self-sufficiency in oil seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) The gestation period for oil Palm is about four years. Full maturity takes about 7 years. Therefore, production of palm oil (Palmolein) can be expected by the turn of this century. However, the production of mustard has increased in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(e) The production of oilseeds has increased from 11.27 in 1986-87 to 20.27 million tonnes in 1992-93 contributing to slef-sufficiency,

Production of rice

2088. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice production has increased after introduction of high yielding varie ties;

(b) if so, whother to (popularise the cultivation of rice in the country a Cen tral Sector Minikits Programme of rice was started in 1972;

(c) if so, to what extent this programme has helped popularization of HYVs seeds;

(d) whether Special Rice Production Programme, Integrated Programme for Rice Development have also contributed in achieving these levels of rice produc tion; and

(e) to what extent the production of rice was achieved in 1991-92, 1992-93 and to what extent the prospects of rice have further strengthened during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM). (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The implementaion of Rice Minikit Programme has helped in popularising the culivation of location specific High Yielding Varieties. Area under HYVs seed is estimated to have spread over about 28 million hectares, during 1992-93.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The rice production achieved during 1991-92 was 74.68 mililon tonnes and during 1992-93, 72.61 million tonnes.

Production of coarse grains

2089. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crops covered under the coarse grains are Jowar and Bajra;

(b) whether most of the crops directly benefit the small and marginal farmers;

(c) if so, whether coarse Cereals are cultivated on about 36.5 million hectares of land;

(d) if so, what extent the coarse grains production increased during 7th Five Year Plan;

(e) to what extent this production of coarse grains increased in 1991:

(f) to what extent the targets for 1992-93 were achieved;

(g) by what time the area under cultivation of coarse grains have increased; and

(h) *what* are the States where the coarse grains are generally produced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Besides Jowar and Bajra,. the crops covered under the coarse grains are Maize, Ragi, Small Millets and Barley.

(b) The coarse grain crops benefits all classes of the farmers including the small and marginal ones on unirrigated area where these crops are generally cultivated.

(c) The area under coarse grains during 1992-93 was estimated at 34.77 million heotares.

(d) The compound growth rate of coarse trrains production during 7th Five Year Plan was 3.13 per cent per annum.

(e) The production of coarse grains did not increase in 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(f) The production of coarse grains was estimated at 37.04 million tonnes as against the target of 34.25 million tonnes for 92-93.

(g) The area under coarse grains has shown increasing trend till late sixties.

(h) The major States where the coarse grains are generally produced include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra. Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil-nadu, and War Pradesh.

Transter of the Agricultural Research Contracts *to* a Private Association

2090. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Ministry has transferred the control of the previous Agricultural Research centres to a private association;

(b) if so. whether the Bombay-based Central Institute of Research on Cotton under the control of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has been transferred to Textile Merchants Association of Indian Cotton Development Council;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) whether this transfer has been grea'ly opposed by various authorities;

(e) if so. whether Government propose to reconsider its earlier decision; and

(f) if so. the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(C) to (f) Do not arise.